AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Lifting the Boycott. Nothing has occurred in passenger circles in many months which has led to more comment than the approuncement in the Journal of Monday that the boycott on the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago & Rock Island and several other Western lines had been lifted by the Bee-line and several other important Eastern roads. What led to so sudden a change of front was difficult understand. The general passenger of the lines which lifted the boycott, when questioned about the matter, stated that E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsturg, stood out prominently in boycotting Western lines for failure to sign circular letter "A," he especially being hostile to the Chicago & Rock Island and the Chicago & Alton. "A short time ago," said the general passenger agent, "Mr. Ford, without notice to any one, simply instructed his agents to resume the sale of the Chicago & Rock Island tickets. Of course, this released the other lines, which had agreed with him to take no individual action, but make arrangements for interchange only through the chairman of the Central Traffic Association, and to-day," said he, "the boycott is a thing of the past.

Commisssions to Ticket Agents.

The Western passenger men who were in attendance at the meeting of railroad men at Long Branch last week have reached home. and state that little was accomplished. Representatives were present from the trunk lines and from the Central Traffic Association. The object of the meeting was to discuss the question of paying commissions to ticket agents and brokers. The members of both associations have pretended that they were living up to an agreement not to pay commissions, but there was ample evidence that most of the weaker lines and some of the strong ones have broken the agreement. The fact is that the weaker lines, both East and West, are in favor of paying commissions, for they need it as estimulant to their business. Commissioner Blanchard presided at the meeting. Numerous letters were read from roads denying the payment of commissions, but the proof was so positive against them that it would have been better had the denial not been made. The conference adjourned to meet at Cresson, Penn., on July 17. The impression prevails in railroad circles that the agitation will end in the resumption of the payment of commissions by all lines; at least the drift of feeling is now that way

The Rate War.

There is no sign of a cessation in the rate war inaugurated by the Pennsylvania lines to meet alleged secret cuts of their competitors. On Tuesday the Pennsylvania dropped the rate on dressed meats, Chicago to New York, to twentythree cents, and further cut the provision rate. Last week there were shipped from Chicago 14.373,000 pounds of dressed meats. Of this amount the weaker lines, the Chicago & Atlantic, the Wabash and Grand Trunk, carried 10,750,000 pounds. It does not appear, as yet, just what the continuous reductions will result in, as all the roads have not dropped to the rates inaugurated by the Penneylvania people. It will develop, however, in a few days, as it is almost impossible for a number of the smaller lines to lower their rates any further. A prominent freight man yesterday remarked that it looks as though the strong roads had opened the fight for the purpose of breaking up the differentials of the weaker lines. For quite a time these roads have geen claiming the differential with each reduction, but when the rates are brought so low it will necessitate the abolition of any differentials.

Personal, Local and State Notes. The receipts from sales of tickets at the Pennsylvania and the Vandalia outside ticket offices in the month of June were \$19,870.

Twenty-seven important foreign roads have representatives of their respective lines whose headquarters are at Indianapolis, the Erie being the last important road to place a representative

The movement started a few weeks ago to close the outside offices so far as selling tickets was concerned has fallen through, and apparently they are more firmly rooted than at any Passenger men state that the travel of July 3

and 4, this year, exceeded that of any former year. All the trains ran extra coaches, and in making a trip were loaded and unloaded between terminals several times.

Watermelons are coming north over the C., I., St. L. & C. and the J., M. & I. roads by the train-loads. About a dozen car-loads a day stop at Indianapolis, and the remainder go on to Chicago and other Northern markets,

The Bee-line people are negotiating with the Wagner Car Company to put on one Boston sleeping-coach for the accommodation of St. Louis business, and to put on a second sleepingcoach to accommodate the business this side, including Indianapolis.

A few days ago Superintendent Whitcomb, of the Union railway, notified the proper officials of the roads which run trains into the trainsheds that bereafter they must not run into this station with "green fires," neither must their engines stand under the sheds longer than really necessary pouring out volumes of smoke. Some of the engineers paid no attention to the order. and were reported to their respective superintendents, and as a result two engineers were laid off yesterday for thirty days, and others are likely to suffer a like penalty.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe management expect to operate the A., T. & S. F. proper, this year, on 60 per cent. of the gross

July disbursements for railway dividends and interest on railroad bonds were the largest ever known, amounting in round numbers to \$60 .-000,000; there were no new defaults. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe manage-

ment expect that the Chicago division will earn through the fail months an average of \$500,000 per month. In June this division earned \$275 .-The Great Northern railway, on Monday last,

put on a train which will make the run from London to Edinburgh in eight and one-balf hours. This makes it the fastest train in the Bradstreet, in its issue of June 30, estimates

that the decline in the total value of railway stocks and bonds bought and sold in New York in the first half of the year 1888 amounts to A heavy advance in freight rates takes effect

on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road July 12 The new tariff is the same as that which prevailed on the system in December last, prior to the heavy cut.

For the nine months ending June 30, the gross earnings of the New York Central road were \$900,000 in excess of the corresponding nine months of last year; but operating expenses were largely increased, having been 68 per cent. of the gross earnings against 63.40 in

DAKOTA'S FEELING.

The People of the Territory Highly Pleased Over Harrison's Nomination.

Dakota Report in St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Dakota was twice a winner at Chicago. A winner when her delegation was admitted to the convention and permitted to exercise the same influence and cast the same number of votes as the State of Nebraska A winn when she cast her ten votes on Monday morning on the first ballot for Harrison, and following New York was the third delegation to vote solidly for him when he was second in the race and not first. Her vote was cast to some purpose. A glance at the sixth ballot will disclose Dakota's foresight and influence. It came near the end of the roll and had its effect. Washington Territory followed with her six votes, scattering. She lost. Dakota won. Gen. Harrison will undoubtedly remember Dakota kindly. She only did her duty, however, and stood by the man who stood by her in the United States Senate. That is something, however, in politics. If Harrison is elected Dakots will not be far from the head of the procession. On the question of division and admission he is as well advised as any man in Dakota. It was his question while in the Senate. Of all the candidates, Harrison was the only one that could properly be called a Dakota candidate. He has been a student of our interests, and is almost as familiar with them as our territorial statistician. He is the friend of all the Territories and his territorial policy would be his own and something more than a perfunctory thing. He would make the Territories feel as if they were in the Union, and give nconditional home rule. He won favor admission of every Territory that was qualified, and where that did not come about he would respect the Territory's wishes and consider them determinative. We think we can

justly hail bim as the territorial friend. "Gov." Meliette is an old Indiana man. He moved the nomination of General Harrison for Governor in 1880 in the State convention of Indiana. His selection as the Dakota member of the national committee is even better than he thought a week ago. He warms to the can- aic." The Senate is gradually being restored to didate for personal as well as party reasons. the Websterian standars.

His activity, efficiency and everlasting fidelity will make him worth something in the campaigo. He will play his part and not shirk the work and responsibilities his position imposes.

TOLD THEM SO.

What an Original Harrison Paper Had to Say About the Candidate Months Ago. Watertown (D. T.) Public Opinion, June 29.

The following editorial appeared in Public Opinion on March 16, 1888: There is a candidate for the Republican nomination to the presidency who is radially growing in popular favor, whom Public Opinion hopes and believes will be the standard-bearer of his party in the coming campaign.

He is a typical American statesman. He is a self-made man. He is a progressive man. He is a successful man.

He inspires others to succeed. Beginning life without a dollar and without nfluence, he has risen by sheer force of merit, coupled with honest exertion, to the most exalted piace in his own State and to a national eminence in which he has no superiors and but few equals. He is an honest man.

He is a prudent man. He was a brave and distinguished soldier. He is a profound lawyer. He is an intellectual giant.

He has been tried by the most crucial tests
and found not wanting on all political issues. He is right on the tariff question.

He is right on the temperance question. He is right on the currency question. He is right on the pension question. He is right on the monopoly question. He is right on every question of the day. He is an upright, clean, pure man. Pure socially. Pure morally. Pure politically. His whole life has been an open page upon which there has never been a single blot.

cientious. He is now in the prime of life. To him more than to any other American the people of Dakota owe a debt of gratitude. He has been our friend in time of need. He was the first to comprehend the enormity of the outrage against Dakota.

He is courageous, faithful, truthful, con-

He was the first to engage in our defense. He fought valiantly. He covered our enemies with shame. The fight is yet on. He is still armored for battle. We have great need of his services. He comes from a pivotal State. He can carry that State. He is a Western man. The West will be solid for him. The Blaine men will support him. The Conkling men will indorse him. The mugwumps will vote for him. He is sure to carry New York. The Virginias are for him. He is strong in the South. He is a true-blue Republican. The Democrats don't like him. He comes of good stock. He is a broad-minded, big-hearted, genuine

He will administer the executive office with rudence, dignity and honor. He will lead the Republican hosts to victory. His name is BEN HARRISON. He lives in Indiana.

He's nominated.

DIRTY POLITICS.

Proof that the Chinese Trick at New Albany Was the Work of Democrats. New Albany Tribune.

Some of the Democrats in the city attempted to play a contemptible trick on Saturday night during the Republican ratification meeting, and the Tribune is glad to be able to present an exposure. It may be thought that such contemptible performances will win votes. There is no greater mistake. The facts are these. About the time of the opening of the meeting some Democrats thought it would be a handsome thing if they could make it appear that the Chinese laundry was illuminated because of the ratification meeting that was then in progress in order to assist in the circulation of an atrocious slander. To accomplish their object they induced a colored lad about sixteen years of age, whose name is signed to the following certificate to hang Chinese lanterns in front of the laundry. The certificate will further explain.

NEW ALBANY, June 30, 1888. This is to certify, that James Stuizer, who is a brother-in-law of C. W. Schindler, the chairman of the Democratic county committee, persuaded, and by the payment of 50 cents, induced me to hang before the payment of 50 cents, induced me to hang before
the Chinese laundry, Chinese lanterns. A supply of
Roman candles and sky-rockets was also furnished
me, which were paid for by the said Schindler and
other Democrats. I further state that I am a Republican; that I was deceived into doing what I did. I
thought I was helping the ratification meeting of the
Republican party. I regret that this deception and
trickery was practiced, and am years sorry that I was trickery was practiced, and am very sorry that I was cajoled and fooled. WILLIAM JACKSON. Witnesses: William B. Thompson, M. M. Hurley.

The patriotic gentlemen who contributed fore the Chinese illumination might as well have saved their money, as little as it was. Think of the eacrifice they imposed upon themselves! They paid their agent 50 cents. And the lanterns and Roman candles and rockets to buy besides. It is difficult to tell which is worthy of the higher admiration, the great sum contributed or the object had in view. If money is spent after this reckless fashion at the beginning of the campaign, they will be teetotally strapped before it closes. If they are so prodigal of noble deeds thus early, they will, ere long, disappear in a misty, ethereal essence of honor.

HE WENT SLEIGHING ON JUNE 30. at Marlboro, Mass.

Framingham, Mass., 8 pecial. A cyclone and hail-storm broke over Marlboro about 6:30 o'clock on Saturday night. The wind broke off large branches of trees, uprooted small trees, overturned chimneys and rocked many buildings like cradles. People rushed to places of safety, women fainted from fright and children howled and trembled by turns. Hail fell like leaden balls. The hailstones were as large as walnuts. In ten minutes the ground was covered to a depth of two inches. The hail froze when it fell and the streets were covered with ice, which had to be shoveled from the sidewalks. Dr. C. D. Hunter a Main-street druggist, took a shovel, dug up ice in front of his store and used it to pack his soda fountain. During the storm neither man nor beast could remain out of doors without intense suffering. English sparrows and other birds were killed by the hundreds, and in some places the ground was literally covered with them. Acres and acres of crops were cut down as though mowed with a scythe. Windows innumerable were broken, and greenhouses in the line of the storm were wrecked and produce destroyed. The storm passed over Southboro, and Fayville, doing great damage, but its full severity was not felt there. To-day a large quantity of the ice has been packed in sawdust in boxes and shipped to near points, that the recipients may see what Marlboro has on exhibition at this stage of the torrid term. One enthusiastic granger who lives on "The Farms," wishing to leave a remarkable story for his progeny,

General Logan's Idea.

by about three inches.

hitched his old mare into his sleigh Saturday

evening and took a turn around the neighbor-

hood. He didn't ride on bare ground, either,

Attorney-general Michener, in Cincinnati Times-Star. "About how many more voters are there in Indiana to-day than there were four years ago?" "Well, let's see. Four years ago there were 490,000 votes cast. There will probably be 25,000 more this year than there were in 1884, and that increase will be largely to the advantage of the Republican party. Did you ever hear the theory of General Logan? He said that the defeat of the Republicans in 1884 was perfectly natural, was the result of natural causes. He said that while the Republicans were away from home fighting the battles of their country early in the sixties the Democrats were at home attending to family duties. The children of those homeloving Democrate attained their majorities in 1884 and voted the Democratic ticket. He figured out that the children of the returning Republican soldiers who resumed their family duties after the close of the war would begin to become of age during the campaign of 1888, and they would, of course, vote the Republican ticket, and thus turn the tide of victory toward the Republican organization. It is an odd idea, but there is, notwithstanding, more or less of sense in it. The increased voting population of, our State arises out of immigration very largely and that immigration is by people employed in manufactories, who are, as a matter of course, protectionists, and such men are of necessity Republicans. A good many young men have become voters this year, and my information is that they are in a majority Republican voters. As I have already pointed out, the contrary was the fact in 1884; whether General Logan was right in his theory or not, it is a fact that the

Airing That Much Mooted Scholarship.

New York World.

majority of first voters then were Democratic

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, made a good speech in the Senate, yesterday, in which he used those rare words, "marasmus" and "arch-

AN 1840 CAMPAIGN MEETING.

Vivid Description of the Way Indianians Marched to Connersville to Celebrate.

Richmond Palladium. The nomination of Gen. Ben Harrison for the presidency necessarily revives recollections of the memorable campaign of 1840, when his grandfather, General Harrison, was triumphantly elected President by the Whigs. In that campaign the people were almost wild with enthusiasm, monster meetings were continually being held all ofer the country from March until November. To these meetings came the people on horseback and in wagons from a distance of twenty, thirty, and even fifty miles; they came in bodies of scores, and hundreds, and often in long processions numbering thousands. They brought with them banners bearing all manner of political mottoes and devices, large canoes on wheels filled with gaily dressed ladies, fuil-sized log cabins, complete in every respect, and great balls twenty feet or more in diameter were rolled from meeting to meeting amid wild shouting that the "ball is rolling on for Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." The women and even the children entered into the spirit of the campaign with as much zest as the men, and constituted a large and enthusiastic portion of all the great political meetings of that

As giving a faint idea of one of these meetings we transcribe from the Richmond Palladium the editor's account of a meeting held at Connersville, on the 4th of April, 1840, and which was attended by large delegations from Wayne county, giving, however, only that portion which describes some of the display from this county. This meeting was held att the very opening of the campaign and before the great enthusiasm and display of that year had reached their highest point. It simply indicates the character of the campaign. The meeting was held on Saturday, and the Palladium says the delegation from this city started on Friday evening, with banners and music in procession. The report continues: "At Centerville we were welcomed by a company of gentlemen in carriages, wagons and on horseback, and the members of the Centerville Musical Institute, with their instruments playing in their best style a popular and soul-stirring air; from the windows and balconies waved snow-white handkerchiefs, and bright eyes sparkling with enthusiasm and happy countenances of the fair of our neighboring town greeted and cheered us." Joined by the people assembled at Centerville the procession moved on to Cambridge City, the meeting point of all the Wayne county delegations, where the night was spent.

"On Saturday morning, at the sound of the bugle, all were on the alert, and marshaled in regular procession, we took up our line of march for Connersville, about one thousand strong. In passing through Milton we were again greeted by the smiles of the fair, manifesting the strong interest they feel in the cause of our country. Onward marched our procession, everywhere greeted by our fellow-citizens, and at almost every farm and by-road large numbers were waiting for the approach of the procession. Before we reached Connersville the company was estimated at fifteen hundred. About one mile from town we were met by a delegation of twenty-six gentlemen, all mounted on white horses, each wearing a sash on which was the name of a single State. They formed on either side of the road and stood uncovered and in silence until the procession passed through. We entered the town with our band playing 'Harrison's March, but the scene here presented is beyond my power to describe. The sidewalks and streets crowded, densely crowded, with men; the windows, doors, porches and balconies crowded with ladies waving their handkerchiefs and children waving miniature banners; the shrill and martial bursts of trumpets; the thundering of the drums; the shouts of the enthusiastic freemen-made it a scene that the imagination cannot conceive and no pen portray. On the bigh hill west of town was seen the delegation from Rush county, with their large canoe, their banners and their music, and a calvacade of 250 men. Next came Franklin county. Then came Union with their band and a handsome company of uniformed infantry, each delegation with ap-

Propriate banners.
"Then came 'Old Wayne' with her band in front, followed by a wagon with large wheels, such as are used in this country for hauling saw-logs, bearing on its sides the name 'Great Western,' which was drawn by a splendid team of eight gray horses, on which were seated and standing about fifty citizens of Cambridge City. above them waving a banner, on one side of which was printed in good style a very correct likeness of the 'little magician' of Kinderhook, apparently much frightened, running down hill, and three or four 'log-cabin boys,' who had started a barrel of 'hard eider' after him, and from Martin's mouth a scroll made representing him to be crying out at the height his voice, 'Stop that barrel.' At the foot of the hill is represented a stream, familiarly known as 'Salt River,' with a pirogue in it, significantly called the 'Salt River Packet,' as if ready to take the affrighted dandy. Martin the First, to the Locofoco quarters near the source of that redoubtable stream. In the waves of the stream is seen a mud turtle, bearing on its back a 'strong box' marked 'sub-treasury,' as if destined for the same port to which Martin is bound, for his sustenance and support while in durance vile. On the other side is a picture emblematic of the doings of the present administration in the Florida war, with the blood-hounds and the

rattlesnake battalion." Next in the Wayne county delegation came the citizens of Germantown with a large wagon and team, with a banner with one of the most appropriate and happy designs we have seen. The perspective is a view of a portion of their neat village and of the Cumberland road. Martin Van Buren, the Democratic President of the United States, is represented as having progressed to the vicinity of their town, in his splendidly built English gilded cosch, his four blooded gravs, his liveried outriders and driver, A Cyclone and Hail-Storm Made This Possible and his coach and horses to have stalled in a mud-hole, hub-deep to his coach, and his horses rearing and pitching to extricate themselves from the mire they seemed unused to. Van Buren is represented as standing up in the coach, hat off, and his eyes stretched to their greatest extension, as if frightened by some horrible catastrophe, and exclaiming in the earnestness of his selfish soul: 'Great God, is this the Cumberland road!' One of his servants is coming to his aid with a rail on his shoulder, another has lost his boot, and on the pavement before a neat hotel is seen a number of the goodnatured citizens of Germantown provoking him by witty and happy expressions of ridicule. The whole scene is one calculated to bring a broad grin upon the visage of the most sedate. The other side of the banner represents the memorable interview between General Harrison and the embassy of Proctor, the latter asking the surrender of Fort Meigs, and General Harrison's

noble and brave reply. Next came a large wagon, fitted up expressiv for the occasion by the citizens of Centerville, drawn by a team of ten horses, with a banner representing a log cabin, hard cider, etc. Then another wagon from Centerville with a banner bearing on its folds the proud emblem of our country! with appropriate mottoes. But it would be too tedious to repeat at length the grand display old Wayne made in this procession, or even allude to the show made by the other counties, many of the devices being even more elaborate than those above described. The procession was miles long and the gathering was estimated at 10,000 persons. But in describing the procession the writer breaks out into impromptu verse as follows:

And then we formed a procession And marched around Connersville too, And always in turning a corner Huzza'd for old Tippecanoe.

We shouted on every occasion When the ladies so just and so true Waved their snow white handkerchiefs In honor of Tippecance.

We mounted upon the Great Western,

And huzza'd for old Tippecanoe.

CLEVELAND'S LITTLE SPEECH.

Our band played "The Bonnets of Blue," And we all joined in the chorus

It Compares Most Unfavorably with One by Harrison, the Private Citizen. Boston Traveller.

The address of President Cleveland in accepting a renomination is one that for his reputation should never have been made. There is no longer any disguise, but he stands before the country as a Democrat, and a partisan one at that. He makes no effort to pacify the Republicans, who deserted their party to elect him, having only praise and trust in his direct political associates. The tone and matter of the President's brief words bear evidence of that coarse self-consciousness that deems opposition to himself as opposition and peril to the coun-

It may be doubted if from any public man in this country, raised to conspicuous position, there has been such an exhibition of pure demagogy, delivered with such bald imitation of devout sancuty as this deplorable speech. He brazenly tells the country that he, as the candidate of the Democratic party, represents a "atruggle to secure and save the cherished institutions, the welfare and happiness of a nation of freemen." In this sentence he outrages onebalf of his own countrymen, who pay a full share of his salary, by jutimating that their political struggle is to make insecure and unsafe the institutions they fought for when he was a

dumb witness of the loyal contest. The President indirectly charges that his political opponents jeopardize the happiness of 60,000,000 Americans who became all free and all citizens under Republican rule. This insult to 5,000,000 voting Republicans is matched by the impudent claim that his election was "ab-

solutely necessary for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity." Partisan blindness has touched the point of absolute idiocy when it utters such drivel. It is to be regretted that from the lips of an American Prestdent should fall an inexcusable libel upon 30. 000,000 intelligent, honorable, patriotic Republican citizens. To use his own language, we now know 'how bitter, how reckless, how shameless," partisan malice can be when a Democratic presidential candidate deals in it. It would be well for all our people, after read-ing this bilious flow from President Cleveland, to take the taste out of their mouth by reading the noble, non-partisan, gentlemanly and refined speech of General Harrison to his com-

THE CINCINNATI CENTENNIAL

contrast between a patriot and a partisan.

It Is the Anniversary of the Reat Settlement of the Northwest Territory.

rades, delivered the same day. It will show the

New York Mail and Express. In this epoch of centennials the West does not propose to be forgotten. It, too, has a history; and there are towns in some Western States, like Vincennes in Indiana, Detroit in | as follows: Michigan and Green Bay in Wisconsin, that are as old as Philadelphia or older, and have aiready held their bicentenary celebrations. The earliest history of these oldest Western towns, however, is French rather than Ameri can. The celebration at Cincinnati is the an niversary of the real settlement of the North west Territory by the kind of people that made it what it is now-the best part of the backbone of the Nation.

That "Northwestern Territory" that began be settled just one hundred years ago was vast, unknown region then. It included wha is now comprehended within the limits of Ohio Indians, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and much of Minnesota as is east of the Mississippi It had been a well-known country to the French Half its streams and settlements bore then, they do now, French names. La Salle, Joliet Duluth, Juneau, Hennepin-these and many more carry down to our generation the names o heroic Frenchmen who made their impress o this wilderness, but whose memory might hav faded out of our national remembrance altogether if it had not been for their rehabil itation in the glowing pages of Francis Park man. These Frenchmen had lived with the Indians, had acquired their confidence, and had made of them steadfast friends. In the Indian wars that had preceded the settlement of the country northwest of the Ohio, the Indians had always been stanch allies of the French. Their natural connection, through the principal mean of intercourse at that time, the waterways lead ing to the St. Lawrence, was with Canada; and when the French relinquished Canada their al legiance was transferred to the holders of Canada, and in the Revolution they were on th

British side throughout. When this territory of the Northwest bega to be settled, the Indians were still very troubl some. A fort was built, and named after Was ington, to hold the Indians in check, and Ger St. Clair, and afterwards General Wayne, was sent to keep the Indians in check. They d their duty well, but it was a young man wh went out in 1791 to serve under St. Clair tha did more than any other man, or than any doze men put together, to make the Northwest Terri tory a habitable place for white men, and to keep the Indians within bounds. It was William Henry Harrison, made acting Governor in 1797, and Governor of the Territory of Indiana in 1800, whose firm and wise administration protected the settlers and the Indians alike in their treaty rights, and whose prompt and decisive action in war broke forever the menace of Indian uprising. The history of the "old Northwest" for forty years and more is the history of William Henry Harrison. The managers of the Cincinnati Exposition will make a great mistake if they do no render suitable honors to his memory.

The hundred years of the old Northwest have been crowded full of history. From a wilderness it has grown into one of the richest and most populous groups of States in the Union-a group that has become the New England of the West; a group that has given the country a Lincoln, a Grant, a Carpenter, a Morton, a Garfield, a Harrison-to mention only a few of the illustrious names on the roll of her sons.

It is a great country; and if the exposition at Cincinnati shows what has been done in it during the last century and has the co-operation of the rest of the States that once formed the Territory, as undonbtedly it will, it will be a show worth going to from any part of the country, even in the heat of summer.

THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

What It Was About and How General Harrison Won It.

It was not Tecumseh, but his brother Elskwatawa, generally called the Prophet, that General W. H. Harrison defeated at Tippecanoe, Ind., Nov. 7, 1811. Eiskwatawa sat up as a prophet about 1805, denouncing the use of liquors and all food introduced by the whites among the Indians. Tecumseh, who was a chief of the Shawness, united with the Prophet in banding together all the Indian tribes between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico for resisting the whites. The brothers were twins and they both were shrewd, intrepid, unscrupulous and cruel. Tecumseh was the greater soldier, but the Prophet exercised if possible a still greater influence over the tribes in their confederacy by his divinations and incaptations. By 1810 their efforts at uniting the Indians against the whites had so far succeeded that they had become both threatening and dangerous. To avert the danger General Harrison, who was then Governor of Indiana, invited the brothers to a conference, at which Tecumseh behaved with great haughtiness. He refused to enter the place where the council was to be held, saying, "Houses were built for you to hold councils in; Indians hold theirs in the open air." Afterward, when invited to take a seat by the side of his father he declared passionately: "My father! The sun is my father and the earth is my mother; on her bosom I will recline," and he seated himself upon the ground. Tecumseh became so violent that at one time an attack by the Indians seemed imminent and the council was broken

After this the Indians became more and more troublesome and aggressive. Harrison sent word to the brothers that he would punish them if they persisted in their outrages. Tecumseh promised obedience for the future and then set off for the South to raise a force of Choctawa, Chickasaws and Creeks for active operations. Harrison resolved to forestall him and raising a force of Indianians and Kentuckians he marched from Vincennes up the Wabash vailey toward the town of the Prophet, near the junction of Tippecanoe Creek and the Wabash river. The Prophet asked for a conference but Harrison suspected treachery and prepared his camp for a night attack. It came in the early morning. A sharp battle ensued which lasted until daylight when the Indians were driven from the field at the point of the bayonet. In this action Harrison lost in killed and wounded 138 men. The defeat was an almost overwhelming disaster for Tecumseh, whose schemes for an Indian confederacy were thus rendered abortive. This was the battle of Tippecanoe,

It was not until the 5th of October, 1813, that Harrison succeeded in baving a final reckoning with Tscumseh. The savage had been acting with the British and was retreating with Proctor after Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Harrison with his army, Col. Richard M. Johnson's Kentucky Cavalry being in the van, went in pursuit. Overtaking the British and Indians near the Moravian town on the Thames, about eighty miles from Detroit, a severe battle was fought, in which Tecumseh was killed, the Indians dispersed and the British troops made prisoners. The victory was an important one and gave Harrison great fame, but the conundrum was long unsettled, "Who killed Tecum-

The Outlook.

San Francisco Chronicle. From present indications Mr. Cleveland will have to content himself with his dearly-beloved solid South, and maybe not the whole of that. The Republican party will carry every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, and will have a fighting chance in at least two of the Southern States. The country is tired of Democratic hypocrisy and shilly-shallying; and when to that is added the proposition to strike down our home industries and put our wage-workers on the same level with the poorly paid, poorly fed and poorly boused laborers of Europe, the peo-ple rebel, and insist upon maintaining the doctrine of America for Americans.

A Well-Founded Hope.

Peoria Transcript. The indianapolis Journal promises that when some unfounded charges against General Harrison are disposed of, it is going into the campaign. The temporary handicap to which the Journal alludes prevents it at the present time from running more than thirty or forty columns of political matter. Nevertheless we look to see the Journal a strong political paper in the near future.

"Give Him \$2. and Let Him Guess We once heard a man complain of feeling badly, and wondered what ailed him. A humorous friend said, "Give a doctor \$2, and let him guess." It was a cutting satire on some doctore, who don't always guess right. You need not guess what ails you when your food don't digest, when your bowels and stomach are inRepublican State Convention.

REPUBLICAN STATE CEN: RAL COMMITTEE, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11, 1888. The Republicans of Indiana and those who will act with them in the approaching campaign will meet in delegate convention at Tomlinson Hall, in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for the following offices:

Governor. Lieutenant-governor. Three Judges of the Supreme Court. Secretary of State. Anditor of State. Treasurer of State. Reporter of the Supreme Court.

Attorney-general.
Superintendent of Public Instruction. Also, to select presidential electors, and for the transaction of such other business as may

be necessary. Each county will be entitled to representation on the basis of one delegate for each 200 votes, and each fraction over 100, east for Colonel R. S. Robertson for Lieutenant-governor, in 1886,

n	COUNTIES.	of delegates.	forLieut. v.Robert n, 1886	COUNTIES.	of delegates.	forLieut. v.Robert.
	Adams	5	1,055	Madison	14	2,707
	Allen	27	5,333	Marion	68	13,674
0	B'rt hol'ew	12		Marshall	-12	2,312
	Benton	8		Martin	6	1,299
3	Blackford.	5	1,011	Miami	14	2,886
,	Boone	16	3,165	Monroe	9	1,816 3,742
0	Brown	3	564	Montgomy	19	0.742
	Carroll	12 17	2,447	Morgan		2,255 1,164
1.	Cass	10	3,441	Newton	14	2,762
1.	Clark		2,408 2,922	Noble	3	682
18	Clay		3,167	Ohio	8	1,685
t,	Clinton Crawford		1,197	Orange	8	1,508
7	Daviess		2,304	Parke	13	2,589
of	Dearborn		2,385	Perry	9	1,817
D	Decatur		2,450	Pike	10	1,983
	DeKalb		2,511		îi	2,179
	Delaware		3,330		10	1,952
-	Dubois		1,021	Pulaski	5	1.054
	Elkhart		4,237	Putnam	12	2,353
	Fayette		1,772	Randolph	20	4,062
1	Floyd			Rush	13	2,539
_	Fountain		2,487	Ripley	11	2,259
1	Franklin	7	1,483	Scott	3	699
•	Fulton				14	2,860
d	Gibson		2,610	Spencer	12	2,467
r	Grant		3,154	Starke	3	569
15	Greene	13		Steuben	11	2,123
	Hamilton		3,299	St. Joseph		4,282
d	Hancock	9		Switz'rl'nd	8	1,627
l-	Harrison	10		Sullivan	8	1,594
-	Henry	15			25	
10	Hendricks.		2,906		9 5	1,019
الث	Howard		2,842	Union	22	4,439
n	Huntingtn				8	1,629
	Jackson			Vermillion	27	5,411
000	Jasper			Vigo Wabash	19	3,761
h-	Jay	15	3.089	Warren	9	
0.	Jennings			Warrick	11	2,261
	Johnson			Washi'gt'n	8	
id	Knox	1		Wayne	27	5,402
10	Kosciusko.			Wells	8	1.529
at	Lagrange .			White	9	1,747
n	Lake		2,076		10	1,909
i-	LaPorte	17	3,454			
		1 11	0 110	Total	11 160	931 999

Lawrence . 11 2.119 Total ... 1,160 231,922 On the evening preceding the convention the delegates from each congressional district will meet at such places as may hereafter be designated by the State committee, to select the following district committeemen, officers of the convention, and presidential electors: 1. One member of the committee on creden-

tials. 2. One member of the committee on permanent organization, rules and order of business, which committee will nominate a permanent president and secretary; also, two presidential electors, and two alternates for the State at

large. One district vice-president. One district assistant secretary. One member of the committee on resolu-

6. One district presidential elector, and one alternate.

The county committees throughout the State will take such steps as may be necessary, regarding the selection of delegates to this convention, and report at once the names of delegates and alternates, with their respective postoffice address, to the chairman of the State com-

By order of the State central committee, JAMES N. HUSTON, Chairman.

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honestly admit that they can't cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Others say they can but-don't. Ath-lopho-ros says nothing but - cures. That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have proved it to be a quick, safe, sure cure.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 3, 1887
In my own family Athlophoros was used as a last resort, the user having suffered from rheumatism for years and having been treated for the disease by different physicians in this State and Massachusetts without even temporary relief. Upon my recommendation scores of people have used this remedy with the same results claimed for it. C. H. WILSON.

Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1888.

Athlophoros has completely cured me of nervous headache, and I feel thankful for all the good it has done me, Mrs. LOUISE CHERRY.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored pic-ture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

A ASONIC-PENTALPHA LODGE, NO. 564, F. I and A. Masons. Stated meeting in Masonic Temple, this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock; also work in the second degree. J. W. STAUB, W. M. WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE-TO CREDITORS OF A. AND J. C. S. Harrison: By order of the Marion County Superior Court, in the case of Alfred Harrison vs. John C. S. Harrison, No. 32604. in Room 3 of said court. a dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid to creditors on resentation and satisfactory proof of claims to the undersigned. All claims must be presented and proved within sixty days from July 1, 1888. ROB-ERT N. LAMB, Receiver of A. and J. C. S. Harrison.

WANTED-SITUATIONS.

TANTED SITUATION-YOUNG MAN, ANY thing in which there is opportunity for advance ment. Hardware sa'esman, packer or porter in wholesale house. Have experience in hardware and packing. Very best references. Address J. G. A., Journal office.

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WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

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est company in the world.

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